HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY TO BE VOTED ON THIS AFTERNOON.

Important Provisions Will Be Amended and the Agreement Approved by Over Two-Thirds.

FEATURES OF THE CHANGES

ONE WILL DECLARE THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY ABROGATED,

And Another Will Strike Out the Section Submitting the Document to All Nations for Their Consent.

NO WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

MAY BE ILL-FEELING OVER THE AMENDING OF THE TREATY,

But There Is No Probability that the Relations of the Two Countries Will Be Broken Off.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. be voted on in the Senate at 3 o'clock p. m. to-morrow. The first votes taken will be on believed, the two offered by Senator Foraker will be the only ones to be adopted. One provides that the treaty shall supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is declared abrogated. The other strikes out the section requiring the new convention to be presented to other maritime nations for their assent. This section is construed to mean, if permitted to remain in the treaty, that the control of the canal would be subject to a concert of the powers. The experience of this country with the concert of powers in China is not so pleasant and satisfactory as to induce the Senate to vote for a provision that would subject an American enterprise to a concert so discordant and inharmonious. Curiously enough, while the Constitution makes a two-thirds vote necessary to ratify a treaty or convention with another power, the instrument may be amended by a simple majority vote. After the amendments have all been disposed of one way or the other, the final vote on the treaty will be taken. A poll of the Senate, as accurate as circumstances will permit, indicates that the

treaty, as amended, will be ratified by six

votes more than the required two-thirds.

After ratification the amended treaty will | be returned to the President for transmission to the British government. It is understood that in doing so he will refrain from comment. The London newspapers have been indulging in a great deal of hostile criticism and have displayed much irritation over the action of the Senate in amending the convention, for it must be remembered that the Davis amendment conferring on this country the right to defend its own canal has already been adopted. This amendment and those proposed by Senator Foraker make the treaty as favorable to American interests as anything in the shape of a treaty could do and stand any chance of being accepted by any other country. England's course is still in mystery. Opinion here is divided between the view that the English government will ignore the amended treaty and insist on its alleged right to a share in the control of the canal under the Clayton-Bulwer convention and the view that that government will accept the amended treaty rather than run the risk of having the Clayton-Bulwer treaty declared abrogated by this government. If the British government should declare the Clayton-Bulwer convention abrogated, then England would have to abandon her pretensions to share in the control of the isthmian canal or fight the United Staes in the hope of maintaining them. The suggestion that England would most public circles here with something very like derision. Whatever the Senate or matter the action will be uninfluenced by any fear of a third war with England. It is admitted that the relations between the two countries may be subjected to more or less friction and strain over the canal question before it is finally settled, but that they will be broken finds but little belief. not enough materially to affect or influence the action of any branch of this govern-

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Purchase of Two Islands from Spain

Explained by Mr. Lodge. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- To-day's executive session of the Senate demonstrated that the discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by that body is practically exbausted, and the Senate is ready for the vote, which has been fixed for to-morrow. When, upon Senator Lodge's motion, the doors were closed to-day and he called up the treaty no senator evinced a desire to

Mr. Lodge asked the Senate to the treaty with Spain providing for the cession to the United States of the Philippine Islands of Sibutu and Cargayan Zulu and their dependencies in consideration of the payment to Spain of \$100,000. Objection to this request was made by several senators, including Messrs. Hoar, Wellington and Bacon, and Senator Lodge. with the hope of removing the objections made, went into a brief explanation that the islands are comprised in the Philippine group and said they were supposed to have been ceded by Spain in the Paris treaty and the United States had taken possession of the islands under this supposition. It was soon found, however, that the definite line of our acquisition fixed by the treaty he explained, that a definite boundary description always supersedes an indefinite description. Hence, in order to leave no doubt of our ownership, the treaty for the

nature of a title quieting process. Mr. Lodge also called attention to the fact that one of the islands is directly on the line of ommunication with Borneo and the straits and he drew the conclusion that some day it might be important as a cable

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Senators Hoar and Bacon said they should like to have more time to consider the question and Senator Wellington made unqualified objection. Accordingly the treaty was laid aside for the time being.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. DIXON.

Well-Known New York Prencher Virtually Stigmatized by the Court.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19 .- Judge Fessenden to-day filed his decision in the divorce proceedings of the Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, formerly pastor of the Warrenavenue Baptist Church, this city, and his wife, Annie, entering a decree in favor of Mrs. Dixon on the ground of adultery. The libel of Mr. Dixon against his wife on the charges of cruelty was dismissed as unproved. Mrs. Ela M. Ammerman, widow of former Congressman Ammerman, of Pennsylvania, who died some months ago, was named as corespondent by Mrs. Dixon. The decision rendered to-day, it is said, will play an important part in the contest | RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES over the well left by Mrs. Ammerman, which bequeathed \$55,000 to Dr. Dixon. The relatives of the woman contest the will on the ground of alleged undue influence.

DOWIE ELDER MOBBED.

Protected by Men He Traduced.

GRANVILLE, O., Dec. 19 .- G. L. Mason, a Dowie elder from Chicago, was mobbed o-night while delivering a lecture at the opera house. The speaker made a bitter WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- According to attack upon the Masonic and other secret agreement the Hay-Pauncefote treaty will orders and was assailed with rotten eggs. vegetables and other missiles. In the confusion that followed Mason was pushed the pending amendments, of which, it is over on the floor. He appealed for protection and a number of men connected with the societies which he had attacked gathered about him and kept the crowd back while he was escorted to the residence of E. E. Winters.

Mason was not injured. Threats were made, however, that he would be roughly handled if he again attempted to lecture in Granville.

CADETS TELL OF THE HAZING OF OSCAR L. BOOZ.

Also Relate Their Own Experiences at the 1898 Encampment When Spirit of Mischief Was Rife.

STOOD ON HEAD IN BATH TUB.

Story of Booz's Fight with a Fellow-Cadet Retold-Called a Coward for Quitting.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- Some very interesting testimony was brought out today by the court of inquiry which is investigating the alleged hazing of cadets at the Military Academy here in connection with the recent death of former Cadet Booze. Thirty-five cadets were examined during the morning and afternoon sessions, and of these one was the brother of Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, another was the son of Gen. Phil Sheridan and a third Mark Brooke, of Pennsylvania, a nephew of General Brooke, who is the presiding officer of the court. All three told of the hazing they got during | such application; nor shall we need the the encampment of 1898, at the time Oscar | lexicon of populism to aid us in interpretshould reject or ignore the amended Hay- L. Booz was their classmate, and not one Pauncefote treaty and this government of them said the treatment received or the things they had to do were either brutal

Hobson's worst ordeal was when he had to stand on his head in a bathtub, in which there was about ten inches of water. He said he was partly strangled, but was all go to war for such a purpose is received in | right in a few minutes. Young Phil Sherithe company's street in commemoration of Congress or the President may do in the his illustrious father's ride, and he had to keep shouting, "Turn, boys, turn!" all the time. He did not think this was humiliating, he said, although he did not relish the

In nearly every instance the witnesses said that all the more brutal forms of hazing were obsolete, and while "bracing" was still practiced secretly it was against the regulations, and if any one were detected violating these regulations he would be summarily dealt with and severely punished. There are about a score or more of Booz's classmates to be examined, and as there are several of first-class men to be heard from, as well as some of the officers, the court may not get through the taking of testimony until Saturday.

NOT BRUTALLY TREATED. Cadet Raymond L. Linton, of Michigan, was the first witness to-day. He said he knew former Cadet Booz in 1898 and he seemed to be in good health. He said that Booz was not hazed or treated brutally so far as he knew. The witness described "bracing" as an exaggerated form of the Without making any special request for | in of the chin and the throwing back of the

shoulders at the same time Captain Dean, the recorder of the court. asked: "If a fourth-class man is unpopular he is subject to more 'bracing' and 'ex-

ercising' than others?" "On the contrary, sir, a great deal less," replied the witness. "He is let alone by the upper class men and members of his own

in reply to questions by Colonel Heine, commandant of cadets, the witness said there are positive orders against "bracing" and "exercising," and cadets have been ing to reports in Democratic circles, soon severely punished for violating these or-

On a blackboard in the rear of the hall the following was written: "To haze-To the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, lower class students a college or newcomer in any establishment of any kind."-Century Dictionary.

Stephen Cabot, of Illinois, the next witness, when sworn was asked to read this the future by consummating the bargain. I ing" which took place in the academy. He man. It is said that a majority of the com-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 5.)

GIVE THE RANK AND FILE A CHANCE, G. CLEVELAND SAYS.

Interesting Article on the Plight o Democracy and the Remedy, as Viewed by the Princetonian.

OF 1896 REJECTED

WHEN BRYANISM WAS AGAIN MADE THE CHIEF ISSUE IN 1900.

Defeats Due to Alliance with Undemocratic Forces and Espousal of Free Silver.

NECESSARY IF VICTORY IS TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE FUTURE.

Had a Hot Reception at Granville- Reorganization Not Required, but Renunciation of Undue Sectional Control Is Advisable,

> [Copyright, 1900, by the Curtis Publishing Com-President Grover Cleveland contributes to stantinople. It was after I had told him ing Post of Philadelphia an extended ar- | selected Mr. Leishman as my successor. ticle on the plight of the Democracy and All the unsettled matters pending at the the remedy. Mr. Cleveland begins by re- time of my appointment have been brought discusses its defeats since 1864 in detail. Armenian indemnity matter will be ami-In taking up the question of the present | cably settled and friendly relations beconditions of the Democracy he says the success of the party in 1892 was so de- tinue firmly established." cisive and overwhelming that a long continuance of its supremacy was anticipated. | BLOW TO TELEGRAPHERS Then came "The fallacy of free silver and Pepulism." Mr. Cleveland proceeds as fol-

"The culmination of Democratic woe was reached when its compact with these undemocratic forces was complete, and when our rank and file were summoned to do battle under banners which bore strange symbols and were held aloft in unfamiliar hands. The result of such a betrayal was foredoomed. This abandonment of the principles of true Democracy, this contemptuous disobedience of its traditions and this deliberate violation of the law of its strength and vigor, were by a decree as inexorable as those of fate, followed by the inevitable punishment of stun-

ning, staggering defeat. "The disaster of 1872, invited by similar mad adventure, was quickly followed by a return to the professions and practices of sane Democracy. But the extent and persistency of our wanderings in 1896 is illus-SHERIDAN RODE BROOM STICK trated in a most astounding way by the discomfiture, that a second battle should be fought on the same field, with the same false war cries and the same leadership AND LIEUT. HOBSON'S BROTHER that had brought us to the surrounding representing the firemen; R. C. Scott, rep-

gloom of defeat. Again ex-President Cleveland says: "Thus in 1900 the lesson of 1896 was contemptuously rejected and every hope of Democratic success was willfully cast aside. Again our long-suffering rank and whose loyalty and obedience deserved better things, were sacrificed in a cause theirs only in name; and again it was demonstrated, but more clearly than ever before, that the only forces that can win Democratic success are adherence to recognized Democratic principles and reliance upon

Democratic councils and leadership. "Why should we not return to these, and in their name again achieve victories no ess glorious and renowned than were ours our timehonored faith? Are our principles so shopworn or antiquated as to require renovation or their displacement by orders nore fashionable? There is not an honest Democrat in this broad land who will concede these things, nor is there one who would not hail the proclamation of the old faith with that fighting enthusiasm that foretokens Democratic triumph. As | quring the existence of the present connew conditions arise, our principles must be applied to them; but in the creed that has guided us through a century of party existence we shall find the key to every

Mr. Cleveland touches in turn on free ilver and the federal courts, and believes that Democrats are against condemning "the general government for protecting

State." Further on he declares: "I believe no Democrat will have the ardihood to deny that we have fought our last two campaigns in alliance with unwas immediately costly in defeat. Is there not good reason to suppose that even in success such an alliance would have proved unprofitable and dangerous?" Mr. Cleveland preaches the return of

Democracy to its old faith, saying: "Sincere Democrats of every condition and in every part of the land realize that the situation of the party needs repair. Reorganization is not necessary, but a return from our wandering is absolutely essential. Let us be frank with ourselves and candidly acknowledge the futility of attempting to gain Democratic victories the Democratic cause and through Democratic methods. Reorganization is worse than useless, and the arrogation of superior party virtue will breed only mischief. This is a time for sober thought, tolerant language and fraternal We are dealing with the condition of a party that cannot be destroyed by external foes, and since its ruin can be wrought only from within it should be Above all things, there should be a manly renunciation and avoidance of undue sectional control. Democracy will not operate efficiently on sec-

"There is much for us to do, and the future is full of Democratic duty and opportunity. Our fighting forces will respond istlessly and falteringly if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause; but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy they will gather for battle with old-time "If I should attempt to epitomize what rehabilitation and restoration of true De-

Give the rank and file a chance.' TAGGART MAY BE CHAIRMAN. Senator Jones Anxious to Resign the

Democratic Managership.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- The Record to-morrow will say: "Senator J. K. Jones, accordwill call a meeting of the Democratic national committee in Washington for the purpose of resigning as chairman. This information came to Chicago to-day straight from men who are close to Senator Jones. They said the manager of Mr. Bryan's last

Taggart, of Indianapolis, the Indiana com-READY TO NEGOTIATE.

All Envoys at Peking Have Agreed to the Joint Note.

PEKING, Dec. 19 .- At a meeting of the foreign ministers, late this evening, everything in regard to the terms of the joint note were agreed to, including the British modifications. The ministers refused to disclose anything in connection with the matter, believing the home governments should give the particulars to the public.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-It is now learned that the entire misunderstanding which has delayed the consummation of the agreement at Peking was caused by the change or omission of the single digit in a complex group of figures making up one of the cipher messages of instruction to Mr. Conger. Curiously enough the change in this single digit exactly reversed the meaning of the entire message, so that Mr. Conger, in opposing the English view, was acting exactly contrary to the spirit of his instructions, though in accordance with their letter.

MR. STRAUS RESIGNED.

Leishman's Appointment as Minister Not a Victory for the Porte.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. - Oscar S. Straus, in an interview in the Mail and Express, to-day, said that President McKinley's nomination of John G. A. Leishman, to be minister to Turkey, is not a diplomatic victory for the Sultan. "The report that the President's delay in sending a minister to Constantinople was directly due to Turkey's failure to pay the missionary claims is not true," said Mr. Straus. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 .- Former | very much that I should return to Conthis week's issue of the Saturday Even- I should most certainly resign that he viewing the history of the party and he to a satisfactory stage, and I believe the tween Turkey and the United States con-

THERE WILL BE NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKE ON THE SANTA FE.

of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Trainmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- The committee representing the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the Santa Fe Railway system declared to-night that they would not advise a strike in sympathy with command, issued on the day of our rout and the telegraphers. The committee, consist- circles here. Women and children may ing of J. F. Roddy and Irving Wellman, representing the engineers; Thomas Burke, resenting the trainmen, and W. W. Hutton, the conductors, issued the following statement:

"As members of the committee representing the engineers, firemen and trainmen on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, we wish to say that at the request of the telegraphers we have endeavored to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the railroad company and the telegraphers. After a careful and thorough investigation of the causes that led to the controversy and after listening to the statements of the Barr, third vice president of the road, we wish to say to the public as well as to tions which we represent, that, while we regret that we were not able to bring about a settlement between the telegraphers and the railroad company, we also wish to advise the members of the organizations represented by us that the labors of the committee are completed and the attitude of our members will be neutral

"Our meeting with Mr. Barr was a pleasant one, he expressing a desire to maintain friendly relations with labor organizations as long as they were conducted on business principles.

The Tribune to-morrow will say: "The request made by the committee to of the striking telegraphers as possible and take back the others as rapidly as possible. This request was made in the told the committee that they would not go back until their demands were complied he had promised permanent employment to the men engaged to take the places of the strikers.

the committee held a conference with President Dolphin, of the telegraphers, who arrived in the city in the morning. Mr. Dolphin sought to persuade the committee it was the duty of their organization to stand by the telegraphers, but he was unable to do so. Later the members of the committee stated they considered the strike of the telegraphers ill advised. The strike was called without consulting with the other organizations and under the ciron to take aggressive action in behalf of the telegraphers. They declared, too, that the service of the road was but slightly crippled at present.'

DIED IN HIS OFFICE.

Henry Wallace, a Speculator Who Won and Lost Several Fortunes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 .- Henry Wallace, for

tunes in the wheat pit, was found dead ing torches. mocracy I should embody it in these words: of Trade. It was during the time of B. killed and wounded, with 44 missing and P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," as he was familiarly known, that Wallace was best known on the Board of Trade. He bought and sold extensively and was at one time wealthy. At night and after business hours he would regularly lock himself in his office, where he was working to complete | forced, and the Boers under General Dea new water filter, which it was his in- larey. tention to have patented. He was apparently sixty-five years old, and so far as is known, had no relatives in the city. A cousin is said to live in Iowa and an effort will be made to find him.

Theatrical Manager E. E. Zimmerman. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.-E. E. Zim-Chester county, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Zimmerman's health has been m shattered since his accident in New York four years ago, when he broke his ankle the route to the town hall, where the

AFRICA FOR MANY DAYS.

Rebellion Possible in Cape Colony, Which Has Been Invaded by Thousands of Armed Boers.

WYNBURG MENACED BY DE WET

WHOSE ARMY IS SAID TO NUMBER ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND MEN.

General Knox Forced to Give Up the Pursuit and Look After the Afrikanders in Cape Colony.

WOMEN MALTREATED

BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Kruger at Amsterdam Telling the Dutch that He Still Expects God to Intervene in His Behalf.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- The news from South Africa is not encouraging. It was hoped General Knox would succeed in drawing his net about General De Wet, but it seems the Boer leader is like an old trout-too wary to be caught. When he sees the meshes of a British net he reconnoiters, finds the weakest point and dashes through. Then before the British can recover from their surprise he appears in a new pool, or scene of action, and is making trouble. De Wet, with nearly 5,000 men, is now reported to be preparing to attack Wynburg. General Knox, it is also said, has been forced to give up the pursuit on account of serious trouble in Cape Colony. The Boers seemingly are determined to harass the British wherever possible, and with that end in view they have invaded Cape Colony in large numbers. Three thousand are reported to have crossed Orange river, and 3,000 more are at Philipstown. It is feared they will secure many recruits Statement Issued by Representatives among the Afrikanders, and that there may be a formidable rebellion in the northern portion of Cape Colony. This news, coupled with the pessimistic utterances of

> people who now wish the war had been avoided at the start. Reports from Amsterdam and elsewhere of outrages by British soldiers on Boer women are given little credence in official suffer in South Africa as they do in all countries ravaged by war, but it is not believed they have been personally harmed by soldiers. The following from The Hague is evidently sent out by the pro-

Lord Salisbury, has caused a feeling of de-

spondency in London, and there are many

Boer press committee: "Pitiable stories reach Holland concerning the fate of the reconcetradoed women in the British camps in the Transvaal. For instance, Mme. Hardus, of Kimberley, reports at the end of October: 'To-day arrived eight women and twenty-four children from Potchefstroom by train. They had a terrible tale to tell of how when they refused to leave home they were dragged away by Kaffirs, thrust into jail and after being kept some time without food taken by soldiers to Kimberley. When they artelegraphers and also statements from Mr. | rived here their clothes were in rags, having been torn by soldiers. Two of them had been subjected to indignities. Some the members of the different organiza- of them were widows; two had husbands in St. Helena. The children were of all get them some food, which they needed badly.' Another correspondent describes six poor women from the same district in suffered from the violence of soldiers were taken to the hospital for treatment. A nursing sister who has arrived at Harlem from Africa gives harrowing accounts of the conditions of many victims of soldiers. Another letter relates how two young mothers who were brought into a reconcentrado camp were not allowed to take

infants four and six months old with The War Office last evening could give Boer invasion of Cape Colony. The offiand that probably the troops who have tion which had been taken in these cases troops are to be available for detail as regiface of the fact that the telegraphers had been employed in chasing General De Wet will be diverted to deal with the invaders. with. Mr. Barr refused the request, saying of the War Office this can only be inter- and of the two houses of Congress, while privates in each troop of cavalry to sevpreted as confirming the reports. Lord the small circular area open to the gen- enty-six, "but," the provision continues, Kitchener in the meantime keeps a tight rein over the news, which increases the "Following the conference with Mr. Barr, | public disquietude. There is a persistent rumor that he has demanded heavy rein-

According to the Daily Mail private telegrams received in London yesterday depict the situation in Cape Colony as somewhat ominous. It seems that the invading Boers are receiving considerable support from the local Dutch and that the troops at the disposal of the British authorities are not sufficient to cope with any serious spread of the military operations. It is believed that the government has at last awakened to the seriousness of the situation and is making the utmost efforts to provide Lord Kitchener with horses and mules.

Lord Edward Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Salisbury, returned to Hatfield House last evening from South Africa. He was received with picturesque rejoicings. His carriage was encircled with a ring of flame by torch bearers. The family group, four, George Wyndham and Lord Selborne, stood upon the steps of the Elizabethian surrounded by tenantry of the estate bear-

The British losses at Nooitgedacht, acstill unaccounted for.

Belated News from Krugersdorp. KRUGERSDORP, Transvaal, Dec. 16 .- A battle is imminent between the British, under General Clements, who has been rein-

STILL RELYING ON GOD.

Kruger Has More Faith in the Al mighty Than in Emperors.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19 .- Mr. Kruger arrived here to-day. He was met at the station by the municipal and communal authorities. Speeches were exchanged in the royal waiting room. A bouquet was burgomaster made a speech in which he

said he hoped Mr. Kruger would succeed | 17 in his efforts to secure honorable peace. Mr. Kruger, in the course of his reply,

"In 1884 we obtained our independence, but that honorable action has been obliterated. The invaders are ten against one, but we await the day when God will make NO PROSPECT OF PEACE IN SOUTH known His will. We rely on His help more than on emperors and princes. I have not come as a fugitive, but by the order of my government, with the object of terminating a war in which the British

employ women and children against us.' Luncheon followed. Mr. Kruger subsequently visited the headquarters of the South African refugees.

Two Hundred Christians Killed. LONDON, Dec. 20 .- A dispatch to the Daily Express from Vienna reports recent Moslem excesses against the Christian population in the central provinces of Turkey, where two hundred Christians have been

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Two Motormen Are Dangerously and Several Passengers Seriously Hurt.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 19.-At 8 o'clock this morning, during a heavy fog, two electric cars, both well filled with passengers, collided near the center of the city. They were running at a rapid rate of speed. Motorman John Scisco was pinloned between the cars and is believed to be fatally ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ILL-USED injured. Motorman William Campbell is HOUSE ANTI-CANTEEN CLAUSE MAalso in a critical condition, being cut with glass about the body and face. Conductor Walter Hutchison was badly cut about the body and face. Among the passengers in-

jured are: FRANK BRUNNING, county attorney, cut about the body.
MISS ANNIE G. KERR, of Normal, Ky., bruised internally, may die.
MRS. JOHN G. PATTON, Catlettsburg, Ky., cut about face. FRANK FREIL, editor of the Ashland

Independent, slightly bruised, MISS LYDIA MOORE, Catlettsburg, Ky. slightly cut about the body. Half a dozen others were less severely ported by its subcommittee. The subinjured. Both cars were badly wrecked.

Four Men Injured.

collision occurred here to-day on the Chi- changes. Probably the most important cago & Alton Railway, injuring four per- | change is in the provision regarding the sons, all of whom will recover. The in- artillery arm of the service. The subcom-

SAMUEL FRINK, engineer, Indianapolis FRANK STANTON, brakeman, Seneca. UNKNOWN STOCKMAN.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES SEEK IN FORMATION FROM GRIGGS.

Frequently Interrupt the Attorney General in His Argument on the Philippine-Porto Rico Cases.

SEVERAL POINTS

WHEREIN TERRITORIES DIFFER

FROM STATES OF THE UNION.

Plea Against Strict and Narrow Construction of the Constitution in Times Like the Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The Supreme Court again was crowded to its full capacity to-day to hear the concluding arages and mostly barefooted. I was able to | of Porto Rico and the Philippines. Among those who secured points of vantage in a miserable plight. Two women who had Day, who, as secretary of state during the days of the critical stage of the war with Spain, and who later as a member of the commission which negotiated the treaty of peace at Paris, was one of the most influential factors in shaping the conditions now under discussion before the court Judge Day gave attentive ear to the argument of the attorney general, which took no information regarding the reports of a up the events following the treaty of peace ment, pursuant to that treaty the Constitution, to follow the bill of acrelative to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Near him sat former Secretary Carlisle other details under the law. The President Having regard to the customary methods and other prominent members of the bar is authorized to increase the number of eral public was filled with spectators. Attorney General Griggs, who began the ized for the whole army shall not at any

government's presentation yesterday, had time be exceeded." four hours remaining. He spoke in the calm and argumentative style adopted yesterday, occasionally, however, throwing great substituted continuing the present regiearnestness of voice and gesture into the mental system and giving each regiment assertion of the government's right to pur- a colonel, a ileutenant colonel, three majors, sue the policy thus far taken. The attorney general elaborated the points enunci- first and second lieutenants. Twelve comated yesterday. One of these, to which es- panies of foot artillery are allowed to each pecial attention was given, was the distinction between organized territories and unorganized territory under the jurisdic- ized to increase the privates in these comtion of the United States. Justice Brewer had asked the attorney general to make batterles to 125, but not by so clear his views on this distinction. LIKE FOREIGN STATES.

Mr. Griggs then took up Territory after Territory, showing that it, the Territory, came under the operation of the laws of the United States by an act of Congress specifically extending the laws to headed by Lord Salisbury, together with the Territory and not ex proprio vigore, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Arthur Bal- He said that while Rhode Island and South Carolina stood outside of the Union they were treated as foreign states, and when mansion to bid him welcome. All were they ultimately assented to the Union Congress passed a law extending the revenue laws to them. Vermont had, prior to its admission as a State, been a part of the cording to the official accounts, were 82 territory belonging to the United States. If the revenue laws were applicable to the Territory of Vermont proprio vigore it was an act of supererrogation to extend them to the State. In the case of Louisiana, the attorney general pointed out that all the declarations of Jefferson were to the effect that in order to come under the op eration of the laws of the United States those laws must be explicitly extended to new acquisitions. Jefferson selected certain of tobasco sauce on a spoon, but was not forced to do it. He took it himself at the order of two upper class men. It was hot, but did him no harm. "Did you see Cadet Booz after the fight

with Keller?" asked the recorder. "Yes, sir; his left eye was blackened." The witness went on to say that he had never known Booz to be abused or ill presented to Mr. Kruger, whose every ap- | treated, and denied that Booz was interpearance was a signal for rounds of ap- fered with on account of his religious prac- fice. plause. Very large crowds of people lined | tices. In reply to Commandant Heine the witness said he had known cadets, as well (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 2.)

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR MEASURE PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Much of the Language the Same, but Numerous Important Changes

Have Been Made-

BE REPORTED TO-DAY

ADOPTED BY THE FULL COMMITTEE

Root's Artillery Scheme Rejected and Present Regimental Organ-

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

ization Retained.

TERIALLY MODIFIED.

AT POST EXCHANGES

Provision for a Separate Veterinary Corps Stricken Out-Maximum

Strength of Army 100,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The full Senate committee on military affairs to-day adopted the army reorganization bill recommittee reported a complete substitute for the House bill, and while much of the language is the same as that of the DRUMMOND, Ill., Dec. 19 .- A rear-end House measure, there are numerous mittee recommends the retention of the CHARLES LINES, fireman, Blooming- present regimental organization of the artillery, and does not give its assent to the corps organization proposed by Secretary Root and accepted by the House. In the matter of the appointment of staff officers

the bill follows largely the lines of the recommendations made Secretary Root. The House canteen provision was amended so as to permit the sale of beer at the canteens. This exception was made by omitting the word "beer" from the prohibited articles. As amended the paragraph

reads as follows: "The sale of, or dealing in, wine or any distilled spirits by any person in any post exchange, or canteen, or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States, is here-by prohibited. The secretary of war is hereby directed to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.' Senator Harris made an effort to have the canteen provision extended to the city of Manila so as to prohibit entirely the sale of liquors in that city, but failed. The provision of the new bill regarding the general organization and scope of the army

"That from and after the approval of this bill the army of the United States, including the existing organizations, shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, one lieutenant general, six major generals, fifteen brigadier generals, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's department, a subsistence department, a medical department, a pay department, a corps of engineers, an ordnance department, a signal corps, the officers of the record and pension office, the chaplains, the officers and enlisted men of the army on the retired list, the professors, corps of cadets, the army service detachguments in the cases involving the status ment and band at the United States Military Academy, Indian scouts now authorized by law, and such other officers and enlisted men as may be hereinafter provide the area reserved for the bar was Judge for: Provided, that when a vacancy shall occur through death, retirement, or other separation from active service in the office of storekeeper, now provided for by law in the quartermaster's department and

ordnance department, respectively, said office shall cease to exist." CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY, The cavalry regimental organization is to consist of a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains and fifteen each of first and second lieutenants. Two and to regiment. Of these officers the captains and Heutenants not required for duty with the mental and squadron staff officers, and also "the total number of enlisted men author-

> All the House provisions in regard to the artillery are stricken out and a provision seventeen captains and the same number of regiment of artillery, and three battallons are provided for. The President is authorpanies to eighty-five and those in the field crease the size of the army. A veterinarian is to be allowed to each artillery regiment. The infantry regiments are allowed the same general officers as the other branches of the service and the same provision is made for detail in all cases. The President is allowed to increase the number of private companies to 127, but the same restrictions as in other cases is put on him as to the increase of the total strength of

The enlisted force of the corps of englneers is to consist of three battalions of engineers. The appointment of chaplains by the President is authorized at the rate of one for each regiment, including the artillery service. Post chaplains are abolished, The new bill continues the rank of major general to General Corbin so long as he may serve as adjutant general, but reduces the rank afterward to brigadier general. Provision also is made for assistants in the adjutant general's office and for tha departments of inspector general, judge advocate general, quartermaster general surgeon general and subsistence. There are to be five assistant adjutant generals with the rank of colonel, seven with rank of lieutenant colonel and fifteen with the rank

Vacancies in the grade of captain of the subsistence department are to be filled by the President from officers of the volunteer army. A female nurse corps is provided in connection with the surgeon general's of-

The House provision for a separate vet-

erinary corps is stricken out. I The pay department is to consist of one